BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$ 3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. NO. 129.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 1.—An official telegram from Mobile states that New Orleans papers of the 24th claim the capture of 210 Confederate prisoners on Bayou Rapides, on the 21st, also four pieces of artillery and a large number of horses.

The latest European news is unimportant. In the House of Commons Roebuck said he would be glad to see the Federal shipping swept from the seas.

Maximillian has visited Queen Victoria.

The Liverpool cotton market has advanced. The price of inferior qualities is from a quarter to one pence higher.

The flood in James river is receding.

Judge Ould is expected to return from Fortress Monroe to-morrow. The object of his visit was to attempt a settlement of the difficulties involved in the exchange of prisoners.

Forrest at work in Kentucky.

ATLANTA, April 1.—A special dispatch dated Grenada, 31st ult., says the Memphis *Bulletin* 28th has been received. The steamer *J. D. Perry* arrived from above on the evening of the 27th, and the *City of Alton* this morning, bringing exciting news from Gen. Forrest. Late Friday evening last, when the *Perry* left Cairo, a dispatch had just been received, stating that Paducah City was on fire and fighting was going on. The *City of Alton* left Saturday evening.

The above news is confirmed. Paducah is in ashes.—Fighting is still going on between the gunboats and rebels on shore. Pickets were driven in at Columbus on Friday night. An attack is expected. The steamer *Perry* was fired on at Hickman, but she passed without serious damage. Gold in New York 169 1-2.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 1—The reports sent forward in regard to the change of the enemy's force in our front was purely sensational. Reliable accounts from inside their lines give no account of any changes. Sham battles seem to be popular with them, and their firing was terrific yesterday.

Weather cloudy and rainy.

Amount Funded in Goldsboro'.

GOLDSBORO', April 1.—The amount funded at the Depository here by citizens is $1,435,500, and by disbursing officers $772,924.

Amount Funded in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, April 1.—The total amount funded here is $7,265,000.

Amount Funded in Wilmington

WILMINGTON, April 1—Amount funded here is about $6,000,000. Send correct figures to-morrow.

Weather cloudy and rainy.

Richmond.

We have already expressed the opinion that Richmond was to be attacked during the spring or summer, and our conviction is strengthened by the tone of the Yankee press. Just after Grant left the West, to assume the command of military operations in Virginia, the Nashville *Union* came out in an elaborate article urging the capture of Richmond as the surest and speediest way of "annihilating the Southern Confederacy." Doubtless it borrowed its inspiration from Grant, and speaks by authority. We give some of its most significant passages:

* * * * * * * * *

We hold the capture of Richmond of the highest importance, even laying aside the moral influences of such a result. If we look upon it from a military point of view alone, its seizure would be as important as that of Vicksburg was, a year since. The possession of Vicksburg severed the Confederacy in twain; what would the capture of the rebel capital accomplish?

* * * * * * * * *

Capture Richmond, and Kentucky is safe; no army need be kept there to protect the State; a few cavalrymen to hunt down guerrillas will be all that is needed. The moment Richmond is taken, Longstreet must fall back from East Tennessee, as he would otherwise be completely isolated; and in falling back, he could find no base short of South Carolina. Western North Carolina is a region of hills, and an army cut off from the rest of the Confederacy, would be compelled to abandon it at once.

* * * * * * * * *

These things, possessing strictly a military bearing, are of the highest importance; and it is not surprising, under such circumstances, that General Grant, who is a man of mind, should urge the capture of the rebel capital as the first step in the campaign. It would be a stroke of military policy of the first order.

But the military are not the only considerations which dictate an advance of the army of to Potomac. The loss of the rebels of their capital would have a most distressing and disastrous effect upon the people; and what is more, would open to the loyal North Carolinians an opportunity to vindicate themselves and their cause; and we do not think we are hazarding anything in asserting that the expulsion of the rebel armies from Virginia, would be to compel them to make their second line of defence in South Carolina.

Then let the side expeditions be withdrawn, and all available troops that can be spared be concentrated with a view of capturing Richmond. All that is required is to place the army of the Potomac, and such reinforcements as can be readily collected, in the charge of an active and able general, and the capital must fall.

THE NEW STAR CHAMBER.

Any man who has the governance of State affairs, whether he seeks the public good or his own elevation, will most naturally be impatient of opposition. If his object is the public good, he will deprecate opposition as injurious to the public interest. If his object is his own elevation, he will hate opposition, as personal to himself. By a very self-complacent sophistry, he will consider himself the State; and all opponents, as enemies to the State and himself. And when, at length, this opposition, real or apprehended, becomes so fearful as to endanger the success of their policy, the good man and the bad will often both unite in bringing force to put down opposition. Oliver Cromwell and Julius Cæsar had many good men supporting their usurpations.

It is this inevitable drift of things which has induced the necessity of written Constitutions. They are nothing but restraints on power, by which violence is prevented, and justice is secured. The *habeas corpus* act is a striking exemplification of the salutary restraints on power, by which violence is checked. The King of Great Britain undertook to arrest and try, in a Court created by himself, all whom he deemed dangerous to his government. To neutralize this tyranny, the *habeas corpus* act was passed. By this law, any citizen thus arrested could apply to any of the Judges of the realm for a writ, by which the prisoner was brought before him, and was discharged, unless good cause was shown by the Crown for his detention. By the late act of Congress suspending the operation of this law, the President of the Confederate States is clothed with all the powers formerly claimed by the British King. He can arrest whom he pleases; and organizes Courts for their trial, responsible only to him. Of course, this new Star-Chamber will not differ much in its subserviency, to the Executive will, from its illustrious prototype. It will be a mere instrument of violence. Opposition, is crime.

It is sad to think, that within three years, the people of the Confederate States are brought into this condition of things. Yet they are just such, as an attentive observer of the course of the government might have anticipated from its early commencement. A free government which begins with secrecy, naturally ends in tyranny. Self divested of all responsibility to the people or to the States, it practically has become responsible only to the Executive head. He is the State. Let it not, however, be forgotten that the liberty of a people can only be destroyed by themselves.—*Char. Mercury.*

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

We are indebted to a gentleman from Texas who crossed the Mississippi river one day last week, for some interesting items of information from the Trans-Mississippi Department. He represents the condition of affairs in that region as more cheering than our most sanguine friends suppose. The prospect of the grain crop was never more promising, and the outfit of our army has never been so complete, or the spirit of our troops more buoyant and confident than at present.

The famous guerrilla chief Quantrell has been playing sad havoc of late with the Yankee farmers who have appropriated the lands and negroes of the refugee citizens along the Mississippi river. There is scarcely a plantation occupied by the Yankees on the Western side of the river that has not received a visit from some of his forces, and such is the celerity of their movements, and the summary manner in which they dispose of captives, that the greatest terror prevails among the negroes and their self-styled masters in relation to them.

Our informant is of opinion that but little profit will be derived from the products of these farms the coming spring.

It is suggested to furloughed soldiers and others who may contemplate crossing the river, that the utmost caution should be observed as to their movements after reaching the west bank. There are Yankee spies who mislead them and afterwards turn them over to the negroes who invariably murder them. Several of our men were massacred in this manner a short time since, but a party of Quantrell's scouts fell upon the butchering party just as they had concluded the fiendish tragedy, and not one was left to tell the tale.

The gunboats which patrol the river afford but poor protection to the lighter craft and but little is doing in a commercial way. Indeed, a trading boat seldom passes without receiving a volley, and commanders have a wholesome fear of our sharpshooters who line the banks.

We have great hopes of the Trans-Mississippi army, and feel confident that it will not be long before we can give our readers gratifying accounts from that department.—*Mississippian* 28th.

THE YANKEE DESERTERS IN FLORIDA.—The Savannah *News*, noticing the rapid desertions of the Federal troops from their command in Florida, says:

Three of them were Germans, who could not speak a word of English. In conversation with a German Confederate soldier they represent that they belong to the 150th N. Y. regiment. They state that they had only been four months in New York, that they were made drunk, and when they came to their senses they found themselves on board of a transport ship, bound for the Yankee army in the South. They state that there are about one hundred other deserters from the Yankee army between Palatka and Gainesville, endeavoring to make their way to our lines. One of the unmber, a fine looking young fellow, states that he belongs to the 47th Ohio regiment. He gives as the reason why he deserted that a negro corporal was placed over him, with whom he had some difficulty, which resulted in his knocking the negro down. Disgusted with his association with negroes, and to avoid punishment for his offence, he deserted to our lines.

These deserters represent that many of the Yankee recruits, who, like the Germans above mentioned, were kidnapped and forced into the service against their will, have never received any pay: that there is much dissatisfaction and discontent in the Yankee army and that hundreds of them would desert if they had a full opportunity.

One of the deserters at Baldwin states that the number of negroes killed and wounded in the fight at Olustee had been ascertained to be 1,758

Our informant states that when he left our lines on Wednesday there was unusual activity observed in the Yankee camps, and it was thought they were preparing either to fight or evacuate their present position.

In these days of shabby genteel rhyme and threadbare fussian, how pithily these old lines chime on the heart and ear. They are of Sir Philip Sidney:

Her heart is like a frosen lake,
On whose cold brink I stand,
Oh, take me by the spirit, skate,
And lead me by the hand;
And guide, thou loving saint, the way
To where the ice is thin,
That it may break beneath my feet,
And let a lover in!

TO BE TAXED.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the whole annual compensation of Methodist Ministers be taxed as salary under the provisions of section 7, of the tax act, provided the same exceeds the annual sum of $1,000.

The election for Congress in the 7th District takes place on the 21st. The soldiers from that District will vote on Thursday the 14th.

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CONFEDERATE service, a number of Horses and Mules. Those who have spare animals, will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, at the
W. W. PEEBLES,
April 2-3t Major and Chief Q. M.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 1.

APPLES—Green	$20@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEES WAX	$2 00
BEANS	$4
BRANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$5
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$125
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$15@20
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$5@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL	$30 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$9 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$25
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 29.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$25
COTTON	$1 75
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 29, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $2 75, to $3 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 50 to $6 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $6 to $7 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $260 to $275 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $13 50, and Upper, $13 50 to 14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $20 to $25, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $22 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $11 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 per gallon.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous, and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents per Bags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Patronage with dispatch.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rolesburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-4dtw MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North Carolina:—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to excite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by harangueing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the families of those [illegible] men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. B. Christian, deceased.
March 16-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE,

IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C., NEAR LITTLETON, all my perishable property, 40 head of Cattle, 15 Milch Cows, 120 Sheep, Horses, Hogs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tallow, Leather, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and many other things, 14 hhds Tobacco and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash.
April 1-5t* G. B. ALSTON.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEDIATELY, a negro man. Highest wages paid.
March 31-tf

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.
Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,
March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.
March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.
—ALSO—
Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-dawtf

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 29th, 1864.

THE TAX IMPOSED BY THE CONFEDERATE States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax.
W. J. HAWKINS,
March 31-12t President.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
March 29-4w. G. A. LACK.
Confederate copy 4 weeks.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
SALISBURY, March 25th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE CONFEDERATE Tax on the Stocks held by individuals.
By order of the Board of Directors:
THOMAS WEBB,
March 28-1w President.

WANTED

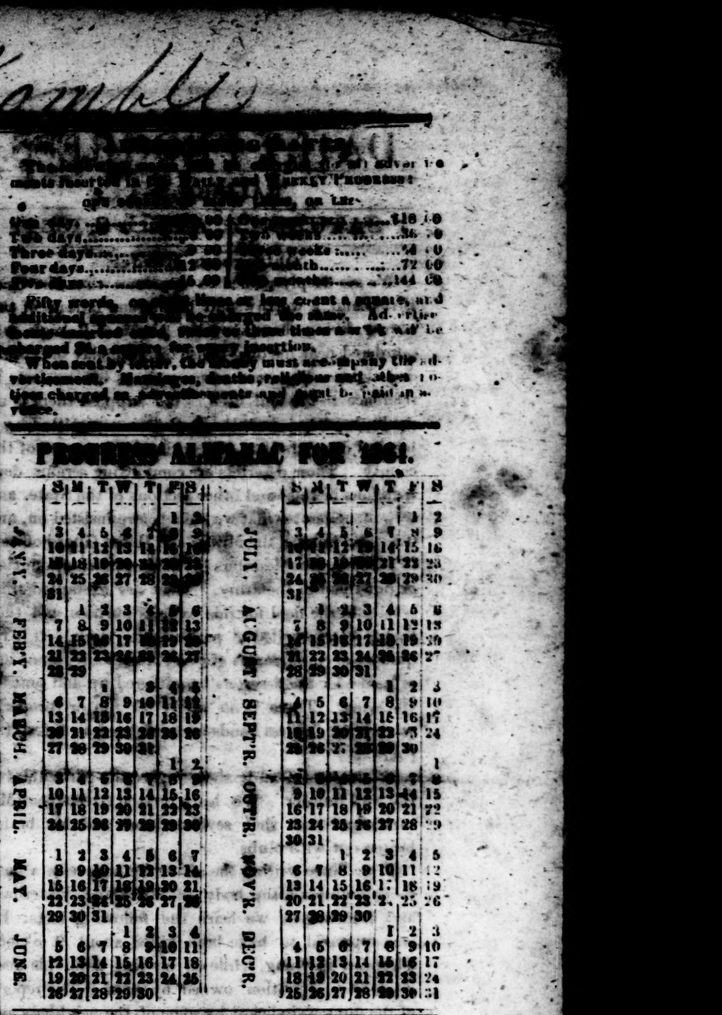
AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
4 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 18-tf

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.



GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Bunn, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Controller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert H Winborne, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, John J Yeates, Jr., Pasquotank; 2nd Circuit, Charles O Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William F Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William S Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La; 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala. Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major R W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. E H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

R. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. Haig, Weigh Master.

[illegible] Water Works.

Captains—C. S. Hotten.

Watchmen—R. A. Johnston, Wm. Rogers, Wm. Parker, M. G. Lutes, C. A. Dewar and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

Outrageous Murder.

We are deeply pained to announce that Mr. Gray Strickland, a worthy and industrious citizen of this county, living about six miles North of Raleigh, was murdered near his own house on Thursday or Thursday night. There are many rumors but no facts in reference to the foul deed. We suppose there is no doubt, however, but the deed was committed by a band of deserters that are lurking in that part of the county. These deserters are committing serious depredations in this and other sections of the State, and we now reiterate what we have before insisted on, and it is this: Compel the Militia and Home Guard officers to gather up the deserters in their respective counties, or put them in the army. They are exempted from service in the field for this express purpose, and they should be compelled to perform the work. If it requires the employment of every able-bodied man left at home, let the deserters be gathered up and sent to the army. There is no safety to life or property while these lawless bands are permitted to infest the country.

We hope to be able soon to give the particulars of this foul murder. We learn on the streets that Mr. Strickland was shot several times and his brains beaten out with clubs.

P. S. Since writing the above we have seen a gentleman who saw the body of Strickland yesterday, and from whom we learn the following facts: He was supposed to have been killed about 9 o'clock Thursday morning, while on his way from his residence to a plantation owned by him. The reports of the guns were heard by some of the neighbors and the exclamations of Strickland and his cries for help were heard by one or two persons, but no one was near enough to witness the horrible deed or to detect those who perpetrated it. The universal belief, however, is that the murder was committed by deserters who are lurking in the neighborhood. The body received three shots, either of which, in the opinion of medical men, would have caused death. The head was not mutilated as reported. We hope the facts will be ascertained and the guilty parties brought to justice.

Gov. Smith's Militia.

The situation of militia officers is getting critical.—Some of them are greatly alarmed about conscription, and from the plain talk given Governor Smith of Virginia, by the Secretary of War, we begin to think the time of home guard and militia officers, everywhere, is getting short. We received a communication from a disconsolate chap a day or two ago, appealing to Gov. Vance to save him, but as it had no name to it, we threw it in the waste basket. We have been frequently appealed to for information on this subject, but we cannot give the holders of commissions much encouragement, for we think it very possible that the Legislature will decide to give some of them up.

We append Mr. Seddon's letter to Gov. Smith:

We have obtained a copy of the following important letter, addressed by Secretary Seddon to Governor Smith, of Virginia. It is a reply to a proper effort made by Gov. Smith to assign the second class militia to local duty, and provide against their removal from the limits of the Commonwealth. It will be seen that the Secretary does not relinquish his claim on this portion of the militia, but postpones it to "the contingencies of the future." The other portion of the militia is peremptorily conscribed:

MARCH 29, 1864.

"*Gov. Smith*:

"Your letter of the 22d referred to Conscript Bureau with following endorsement:

"The men in these militia organizations come, in my judgment, under the liabilities to military service, declared by the acts of the Confederate Congress.—They are none of these 'troops of war,' kept by a State in time of war, in the contemplation of the constitution. Being so liable, those capable of active service in the field, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, must be at once conscribed and devoted to the old organization, either by their own selection or by assignment. Those who would belong to the reserve forces, being already in organization, similar in a great degree (though under State authority), to those contemplated for the reserves, and by their union with others not liable to conscription, holding perhaps together a larger local force than might otherwise be collected, need not at once be called into Confederate service, but may be allowed to remain as they are until further orders. The claim to them cannot be surrendered, but the contingencies of the future must determine whether they may not be more usefully employed in their present organizations than in new reserve companies for Confederate service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Rev. Dr. Deems.

We learn from the *Christian Advocate* that Dr. Deems will address the people of Anson on the 2d Tuesday in April, of Cabarrus on the 3d Tuesday, and of Mecklenburg on the 4th Tuesday of April, on the State of the country and in behalf of the Endowment Fund for soldiers' orphans. Every generous heart must be glad to learn that the Dr. has already obtained about $200,000 for this noble charity. However much we may honestly differ among ourselves upon other points, we have reason to be grateful that our whole population feel that too much cannot be done for the men who lay down their lives for our honor and our homes.

MUST HAVE HORSES.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Major Pierce for horses. The service of the country demands the horses, and if persons who own pleasure horses do not come forward and sell them they will be "pressed." Major Pierce is an excellent officer and a most excellent and worthy gentleman, and takes no pleasure in a disagreeable duty, but the government has called for the horses and he must get them. Though an unpleasant duty to perform and one that may give offense to some very good citizens, he has no discretion in the matter, as he is only obeying orders.

FUNDING.—The amount of currency funded at the Depository in this city up to seven o'clock last evening, we are informed by C. B. Harrison, Esq., was three million one hundred and twenty-two thousand and six hundred dollars.

Gov. Brown's Message.

The press of the country continues to "pog away" on Gov. Brown and the "Georgia Platform." The leading papers of Georgia and several of the largest in other States have come out with unqualified approval of this message, and when Congress meets we doubt not that the positions taken by Gov. Brown will find sufficient favor with that branch of the government to secure the speedy repeal of the act suspending the *habeas corpus* and the modification of other acts that are odious to the people. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, one of the oldest, most influential and ably conducted papers in Georgia, says:

"The Georgia papers, or a large majority of them, show Gov. Brown and his message no quarter. It meets with no better favor outside the State, save with a journal or two in North Carolina.

Here is another "opinion as is an opinion." It is taken from the columns of the Richmond *Sentinel*, the paper we spoke of a few days since, which had full nine and a half columns of "administration pap" out of fourteen columns of matter.

Now the writer of the above article does not look at his exchanges, or he is more fond of mistaking facts than he ought to be. He insinuates that but few papers support Gov. Brown. The boot is on the other leg. Most of the leading papers of the country, that are not subsidised—or in plain English, bought up—support Gov. Brown; and what is better, support him with a hearty good will, as our readers can see from the extracts which we publish from their columns.

There is another fact which we will here state for the *Sentinel* editor's edification. If he will take the trouble to divide the journals of the land into two lists—putting in one list himself and other papers of the same stamp who gorge themselves from the public crib; and put in the other list the remaining papers, he will find that a majority of the presses that have not debased their calling by selling themselves for fat offices, administration pap, &c., support Gov. Brown in the manly and noble position he has taken, fully and unequivocally.

We trust our Richmond cotemporary, whenever he talks about Georgia or Georgia statesmen hereafter, will give facts. He will find his misstatements will not avail either him or his purchasers.

The issue between Gov. Brown and the administration is one of principle. Gov. Brown is on the right side of the question. His conclusive and forcible arguments have not been answered by his assailants and defamers. Nor will they ever be. His position is impregnable. And the quicker those who have made a wrong step have matters righted, the quicker the agitation which is now existing in the Confederacy will cease. The advocates of a central power and military despotism, have, for once at least, mistaken the feelings of the masses. Their gasping acts have set the people to thinking. "Whither are we drifting?" is a question often asked. "What are we fighting for?" is a subject daily talked about.—Most people have come to the conclusion that we are fighting for our rights. And they are determined to defend their rights—no matter whether assailed from without or from within.

The watchword of Gov. Brown and his supporters is "Constitutional liberty," and constitutional liberty, free and untrammeled, they will have. The time-honored rallying cry, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is as good now as when first uttered.

But What will Mr. Russell say?

Will the English government and people justify the attempt recently made by the Yankees to burn Richmond and assassinate the President and other officers by continued silence, or will they stamp the infamous act as it deserves. Will Russell continue his *neutrality* and pretend that the Yankees are conducting this war according to the usages of civilized nations?—The murder, arson and rape and other acts of the monsters that follow in the wake of the Yankee army are a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and it is the duty of every civilized, christian nation to protest against it.

We see that the *Albion*, conceded to be the English organ in New York, speaking of the Dalghren raid on Richmond, uses very strong language. Speaking of the burning of mills and dwellings on their "raid" it says:

No matter in what direction a raid takes place, arson and plunder are now considered to be legitimate orders of the day. Burning up plantations and farms, demolishing grist mills, and turning helpless inhabitants out to starve,—which ought to bring the perpetrators of such deeds to court martials—are triumphantly quoted as proofs of enterprise and valour.

We have, however, no hesitation in stamping it as disgraceful to the arms, and calculated to bring ill-will upon the cause of the North, among the North's most abiding friends. * * * It will be held, and rightly, that the destruction of railroads and of public stores and provisions is an entirely different matter from the indiscriminate application of the torch. There is something humiliating in the avowal that, with hundreds of thousands of brave men in arms, a nation should be called upon to admire flouring mills laid in ashes, and happy homes made desolate. Neither should it be forgotten that, while the seeds of eternal hatred are thus deliberately sown, the narrators of these exploits contradict all their previous assertions that the South was universally starving.

THE ENROLLMENT.—The enrollment of conscripts, under the late orders from the War Department, commenced in this city yesterday. The enrollment is conducted by Capt. W. M. Swan, assisted by Capt. Sam. Waters, and we belive that we may safely say that every claim for exemption is fairly and thoroughly investigated and justice done to the parties. The manner and bearing of the gentlemen having the business in charge has been such as to secure for them the respect of all who have been brought in contact with them.

ROBBERY OF A N. C. SOLDIER.—The *Enquirer* of Thursday says:

On Tuesday night, upon the arrival of the Central cars, a sick soldier, named Warren Nobles, belonging to a North Carolina regiment, who had come down as a passenger, entrusted his knapsack to a negro, whom he engaged to take it to a private residence on Grace street, at which he expected to stop. The soldier had scarcely emerged from the depot before he missed the negro. He waited for some moments, supposing that he was delayed by the passing crowd, but still the negro did not make his appearance.—He then returned and looked for him, but he was not to be found, the rascal having evidently slipped out between the cars and made away with the knapsack. The contents of the knapsack were three fine grey flannel shirts, two calico shirts, two pairs of drawers, a pair of woolen socks, and sundry toilet articles, and had strapped on it a heavy grey blanket, with his name worked on it.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A dispatch from Charlotte, North Carolina, says: "At the instance of the authorities of several railroad companies, the Presidents and Superintendents of the railroads of the Confederacy are respectfully invited to meet in the city of Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, the 30th of April.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, ARMY N. VA.,
March 28th, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS.—Some [illegible] that, ere [illegible] right [illegible] direction of [illegible] movements which we had [illegible] receive, and the indications that reviews and inspections generally anticipate. But we are still quietly domiciled in our comfortable winter quarters, and picket duty and drilling are the only employment we have at present. The [illegible] well clothed, and tolerably well fed—better I fear than many of our friends and families are at home, and the only grumbling I hear at all proceeds from those who "wear buttons and braid, and dangle the sword," whose rations have been cut down to the same amount as the private. *That* gives general dissatisfaction to those concerned, and numerous petitions are used whereby these gentry are enabled to feed the servant who cooks and does their washing. I cannot but sympathize with them, especially with the field officers, who will be compelled to bear the expense of buying food elsewhere than from the government for their servants, or curry and feed their own horses and cook their own rations.

The remarkably pleasant weather of some weeks back, which gave promise of an early spring, ended on Tuesday last, and we had then the only regular snow storm we have experienced this winter. The snow fell to the depth of some 12 or 15 inches; and was the cause of no little fun and merriment. Snow balling was universal for two or three days, and several mimic battles, in which grave and reserve officials participated, were fought. One company would attack another, one regiment another, then one brigade another, and finally the grandest frolic of all, Johnson's and Rode's divisions, on Monday, fought each other. The mimic battle imitated no little the real. They formed lines of battle, with mounted officers to direct them, and charged each other with the yell and dash that characterise the troops in an engagement. The only thing unusual was the absence of the sound of musketry, the booming of cannon, and, after the encounter, the bloodless forms of the slain and the piercing cry of the wounded. Would that all the battles to be fought this summer would end as harmless.

Of course you are aware that Gov. Vance, accompanied by Surg. Gen. Warren and Maj. Graham, is at present on a visit to the army. They are guests of Gen. Daniel. On yesterday Gov. Vance delivered a speech to Gen. D's brigade, and to such other North Carolina Troops as could attend. There was a large attendance, perhaps 2,000, and he was listened to with marked attention. He was introduced to the audience by Col. Cox, of the 2d. His address to the troops had no electioneering cant in it, and not one single allusion to the election to be held in August next. Your correspondent had considerable difficulty in hearing the speech, on account of the immense throng that surrounded the stand, on the outside of which he was forced to listen. It was therefore impossible to make any notes. He began his speech by saying that he supposed the soldiers—his hearers—wished to know how everything was going on in North Carolina, and that he would try to inform them. He said that everybody were like we are—they wanted peace, and would hail it with shouts and rejoicing; but he believed that there was not one man in one hundred throughout the State who would be willing to accept peace on any other terms than that of the independence of the Confederate States, and that he believed that even that one-hundredth man would be found, if he was properly informed, at heart true and loyal to the Confederacy. He denied, in the most positive and emphatic terms, that there were any considerable body of his people who were not willing to suffer and endure anything rather than ever again fellowship or affiliate with our enemies, and he told his hearers not to believe, otherwise it mattered not who made the assertion to the contrary.—He said it was true there was some little croaking, but it proceeded mostly from those who had flattered themselves that they were to remain at home and make money because they had bought substitutes, but whom the Confederate Congress had lately called out. He told us that they would shortly join us, and he begged us to treat them well, and learn them to make good and brave soldiers. He said the people were becoming daily more hopeful and cheered, and were working with a hearty good will to keep us fed and clothed, here and at home too. He knew that there had been and would continue to be much suffering among some at home, but he had never yet heard of a single case of starvation that had occurred. It was impossible to prevent some suffering, but every effort would be made to mitigate it as much as possible.—The good and patriotic all over the State were devoting their every energy to that end. He told us to believe that there were many such left in the State—that all who were at home were not speculators and extortioners, and that no effort would be spared to render the wives and relations of our soldiers as comfortable as possible. He said our people were fast becoming, thanks to the blockade, independent in every thing; that manufacturing and all industrial pursuits were in a flourishing condition, and would soon be able to furnish all the requirements of the people.

He told us that our prospects were brighter now than they had ever been, and that he had no more doubted our final success than he doubted the Providence of God. He believed that the war was on its last legs, and with proper energy and determination on our part, this year would see its close. He drew a graphic picture of our resources and strength, and scouted the timid fears of the desponding—that we were stronger now than ever, while the enemy were daily growing weaker. He exhorted us to still stand by our colors; that in us were the hopes of the whole nation centered, and assured us that with us alone lay the weal or woe of the land, and that if we would only whip out this Northern hero, Grant, as we had Old Scott, McDowell, McClellan, Pope and Burnside, he thought the North would be convinced that it was useless longer vainly to attempt our subjugation. In eloquent terms he exhorted North Carolinians never to desert. He depicted in truthful and glowing colors the disgrace and dishonor it entailed not only on the deserter, but upon his family and his posterity, even to the tenth generation. He closed by expressing the gratification it gave him to speak to the soldiers of the State, and of the happiness it afforded him to see us all looking apparently so comfortable, in such good physical condition, and so buoyant, hopeful, and determined. He said he would go back to the State exceedingly well pleased with his visit.

I do not wish you, Mr. Editor, nor your readers, to think that I have given, or attempted to give anything like a synopsis of his speech. I have only alluded to *some* things that he did say. He spoke for about one hour and a half.

Although the notice of Gov. Vance's intention to speak was very short, yet it was generally known throughout the army, and but few if any North Carolina regiments were unrepresented at the speaking. I noticed on the speaker's stand, Brig. Gen. Stewart, and Ramseur, Maj. Gens. Edward Johnston, Jeb. Stewart and Rodes; Lieut. Gens. Ewell and A. P. Hill, and last but not least that great and good man, Gen. Robert E. Lee. It is said that Gen. Lee is hardly ever known to smile, but he certainly does some unmistakable laughing at the side-splitting jokes and inimitable mimicry with which the Governor illustrated his speech.

To-morrow, a grand review of North Carolina Troops, in the 2d Army Corps, will be held in compliment to Gov. Vance, after which, it is said, he intends visiting the corps of Gen. A. P. Hill.

It is almost needless to add that Gov. Vance is [illegible] the approaching Gubernatorial election, and will receive the almost unanimous vote of the soldiers of North Carolina in this Army Corps.

[illegible] Progress.]

A NEW [illegible]

MR. EDITOR PROGRESS.—I think I have seen in effect that you would admit communications on either side, provided they were not abusive.

Having been strongly impressed with the *shrewdness* of a new scheme, said to be on foot for the protection of Gov. Vance's prospects in the coming campaign, I propose to give expression to a reflection or two concerning it.

I have recently heard that there is to be a new paper started in Raleigh—a *Conservative* paper! Marvel not; it is a rumor!

For what, thought I, is that? But I was soon relieved by the intelligence that it was to be a *Vance* paper. What! A *Vance* paper! A Vance *organ* to be established to promote the prospects of our funny Governor? Indeed! Why, has it become necessary to have *another* organ? What! With those tremendous and overwhelming demonstrations and "army meetings"—the like of which in number of participants (?) and withering denunciation against "Holden" has not been seen or heard since last summer, and for a similar purpose—the awful effects of which were so *overpoweringly* crushing, as the result of the subsequent election proved—electing *one* Destructive out of *ten* members, that one, it is said, having the sheriff's certificate, and his opponent a majority of the actual votes cast. With all these popular (?) expressions, "everybody you meet going for Vance," "no leading men for Holden," and with the reported boast of the Governor that he would not only be elected by "about forty thousand majority," but that he is going to "ruin Holden," and with "no one hardly declaring for Holden;" yes, with all these influences, *and* the authorities at Richmond, and "almost every paper in the State"—all, *all* "for Vance," yet another, a *new* Vance organ is considered absolutely *necessary* for him!

Mr. Editor, that looks *rather* suspicious that there is not a *perfect* confidence within the Governor's own breast that "all's well." There seems to be "a still small voice," as if from Banquo's ghost, amid all this, that whispers in his ear, (and will not "down" at his bidding) "all is "*not* "well" with him, nevertheless. It may do to *blow* upon, but *last* summer's proceedings are yet fresh in the memory!

But if there must be an organ, where is the *Confederate?* forcibly and naturally suggests itself. Is that now to be cold-shouldered and thrown overboard, after having *said* so much and *labored* so hard for the Governor and for "the cause?" Ah, but herein lurks the trouble. *It* is saying *too* much and laboring *too* hard—for prudence and policy! It is suspected that the unreserved endorsement extended by that paper, and others of its ilk, is exposing the cloven foot of the *Destructive* influence that constitutes the chief support and favor which the Governor is receiving, for some of his official acts, but more especially for his assumption, in his late speech, that so large a portion of his recent political friends—those who gave him his present position, *against* and in spite of the denunciations and slanders of his *new allies*—are advocating a Convention for the purpose of seceding from the Confederacy (and consequently *disloyal!*)—an assumption so palpably unjust and groundless—known to be so by its originators, or endorsers, whether the latter be Gov. Vance or any other politician—as properly to justify a very severe, pointed and bitter denunciation, even when made by political enemies, much more when made by assumed friends.

In consideration of all those demonstrations, it had been supposed that no other organ than the *Confederate* was necessary, here in Raleigh. But a succession of events *force* their logic so irresistibly and so plainly as to impress *aspiring* minds with the conclusion that *all* the organs on *that* side *would* make things *look* a little one-sided, and that side a very lean minority! This dilemma must be avoided, or all those demonstrations *won't* do to rely upon in August! Something must be done to give the appearance of *one* Conservative organ for the Governor, or the Conservative vote for *him* is a very small one.

Mr. Editor, it remains to be seen whether the Conservatives of the State—those opposed to the despotism which is insidiously stealing upon the people, now through the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and similar measures; those who are making efforts to effect negotiation for peace, those who are opposed to encouraging the using of the national administration as a piece of mere party machinery—I say it remains to be seen whether these men are to be deceived and deluded into the support and endorsement of the Governor's new affiliations. It remains to be seen whether this sharp device, understood and gotten up, it is apparent, by his *new* allies and disinterested (?) defenders and supporters will save him from the effects of the contamination, whose touch, it is recently discovered, is so fatal. The Governor's anxiety to array *more* Conservative, and *less* Destructive support is natural enough, and, therefore, easily understood. But it won't do now. As a man is known by the main body of the company he keeps, so is the Governor's political status judged by the party which supports and defends him, and which he, by his course, in turn, defends and supports. He will, therefore, find that this new enterprise, whoever may be the stockholders, with all its allurements, will not avail him. As he has made his bed, so he must lie—with his new Destructive allies, Spelman, McRae, Fulton & Co. No, not even an *army Editor*, with all his attainments and favorable surroundings, will be able to drag him forth from the political depths to which he has allowed himself to be sunken. The examples of John Tyler and John Kerr and others are too well remembered. The Conservative people of the State, with all their disposition to accommodate him, have too much at stake and estimate principle too highly to risk him in his new attitude and surroundings. Seeing these, they will admonish him, in the language of an anecdote (if the Governor will pardon the allusion) I have somewhere heard or read, that notwithstanding the *sweetness* with which the "sample" is done up, they will have "not another drap, *Governor*, if you please, sweetened or not sweetened!"

ONE WHO THINKS FOR HIMSELF.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR: A most unjust attack is made on me in the *Confederate*, signed by Van H. Manning, of Arkansas, who professes to speak for Lieut. Col. Taylor of the same State. He attempts to make *something* out of *nothing*, as the following facts will show.

Lieut. Col. Taylor and other Confederate soldiers and myself and one other citizen who had engaged to take us in skiffs to Vicksburg, were captured on the Tensas in Louisiana, nearly a year ago, as I was on my way home from my plantation. On the night before reaching Grant's Headquarters, we staid at Richmond, in Madison Parish. The Provost Marshal, who was a Captain, and two other Captains were Hottentohians.

They commenced the conversation, and it was incidentally mentioned by one of them that they were *slaveholders*. I expressed surprise and regret that Southern men and slaveholders, too, should be found in the ranks of the enemy. They replied to this at some length, and asked me my political antecedents. I replied I had always been a Henry Clay Whig, and that had he lived, this war would have been averted and the Union saved, and added that every one knew that the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South had destroyed the best form of government the world had ever witnessed. Taylor, in an abrupt and excited manner, said, "I'll be damned if I have to travel with a man who denounces my principles or my friends." I replied with equal [illegible] that he might select his travelling companions; that I had no desire to be one of them, and added that he was the first man I had ever met with that had taken offense at an *admitted fact*. He quieted down and the conversation here ended. In less than ten minutes he seemed as friendly as ever, and we slept in a few feet of each other, went on the next day in the same [illegible] lance, no other person being in it; had much conversation. When we reached there, I sent my card to Gen. McClernand, who was, when we were in the [illegible] gress together, a personal friend and a pro-slavery man. He allowed me, as he would have allowed any other citizen, to proceed on my journey home, remarking, when I left, Stickney had said when we were captured by his men, that I would not have been taken a prisoner at all, had I not been in company with Confederate soldiers. I remained all day and night on the same boat with Taylor, and we talked freely together. He asked me to do several favors for him, some of which I did cheerfully, but in one of which I failed, after making an effort, which he doubtless remembers and would surely acknowledge. So that I was allowed to come home because *I was not in the army*, and he was held and sent on as prisoner, *because he was an officer in the actual service.*

This is the whole matter, and neither in that conversation or any other have I uttered disloyal sentiments, or any different opinion from those which I now daily speak and declare.

I have replied to this unprovoked attack in temperate language, thinking it most *befitting the* times and have only to add that after the lapse of nearly a year, when I am a candidate, and on the eve of the election it is made, and that surely everybody will understand it and properly appreciate its object.

April 1, 1864. J. M. LEACH.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The "Confederate"—Surgeon Gen. Warren.

MR. EDITOR:—The constant and repeated attacks of the *Confederate* upon Surgeon Gen'l. Warren and the Medical Department of the State have elicited public attention and remark. These daily doses are administered by the political Doctors that conduct that sheet with a professional regularity that would do credit to a worthier cause than that of stereotyped detraction.

One issue complains that Dr. Warren had the *impudence* to run for Congress! although he was [illegible] This, it would seem, ought to be in the eyes of his assailant some *mitigation* for the offence, upon the ground that "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The next, that he is an insincere friend to the Governor. Who is the best judge of this, the Governor or the Doctor's assailants? Who is the best friend to the Governor, the Doctor who supports his administration, or the *Confederate* who daily assails a part of his staff? Both are under equal obligations to the Governor, with this difference, however—one holds office under him *now*, the other does *not*, and in all probability *never* will again.

Another charge is that the Medical Examining Board, composed of gentlemen of both parties, acting out in accordance with the law of the State, (for which the Surgeon General is not at all responsible,) to exempt the physically disabled from military duty, is spreading *disease* and *pestilence* through the land! For this these Boards ought to bring *suit* against the *Confederate*. Again it says that "Surgeon General Warren might furnish *his Bureau* some claim to usefulness, if he would give a passing thought to hungry soldiers detained at Raleigh." This is not the first allusion of this sort, as an Ex-aid to an Ex-Governor will remember. *To whom did it ever* occur before that it is the duty of Surgeon Gen. Warren to attend to the Commissary Department of the C. S. Army at Raleigh? Surely these gentlemen must hard run for a complaint.

It seems long to have been the pride and pleasure of some public men in North Carolina to prejudice the public mind abroad against the authorities and people of their own State, while they have no complaint to utter against the conduct of others, however much they may ignore our interests. G.

From Eastern North Carolina.

SWANSBORO' N. C., March 26, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday was a memorable day in the history of our little village, and as events transpired here and in this vicinity which may not be uninteresting to your readers, I venture to chronicle them. Early in the morning, a large steamer was observed anchored near the bar. Soon a flat was seen with bow directed towards this place, and as she approached preparations were made to give her a cordial reception. On she came, and as she neared Glover's Hill our pickets gave her a well directed volley, which must have done considerable execution, as she turned about and fled to the steamer. She was filled with armed men, and was fired upon several times at the distance of two hundred yards. The Yankees returned the fire as they precipitately fled. In this engagement we had one man slightly wounded in the head. Our pickets were commanded by D. O. Dickerson, of Co. H, 10th Reg't. N. C. Troops, who acquitted himself very handsomely, as did all who participated in the fight. This inaugurates a new era in the history of our place, as heretofore the enemy has been permitted to visit us with impunity. It is gratifying to know that we have now a sufficient force to prevent depredations in the future by such vandals.

At the same time the fleet approached this place another flat left the steamer for Bear Inlet, distant about eight miles. There being no force to oppose her landing her men, they visited the residence of Capt. Newton Sanders, stole twenty-six negroes and also a number from Mr. Hawkins, in all supposed to be about forty. At the same time they fired and destroyed the schooner *Purse*, recently commanded by Lieut Hester. Owing to the heavy sea and violence of the wind the small boats carrying the negroes to the flat were capsized, and many were drowned. Ten were saved by swimming to the shore and are now with their owner.

Such is a correct history of the expedition against Swansboro and this vicinity. When the enemy encountered our brave boys they were handsomely repulsed, and only succeeded in that part of the expedition where they found no one to oppose them.

All is now quiet. H. H.

A SWORD FOR MAJOR GENERAL CLEBURNE.—We have been shown a magnificent sword, made by Messrs. H. Marshall & Co., of this city, for the 15th Arkansas regiment, by whom it is to be presented to their former commander, Maj Gen. P. R. Cleburne. The scabbard is of Confederate silver. The mountings and guard are plated with gold. On the pommel is the coat of arms of the State of Arkansas. One of the bands of the scabbard has on one side a medalion of President Davis; on the other side an Irish harp.—On the gold-plated belt plate is also the coat of arms of Arkansas. On the other band is a golden shield, on which is inscribed the following: "Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne. Presented by his old regiment, 15th Arkansas."—*Atlanta Register.*

We regret to learn, says the Montgomery *Mail*, that the corn generally which was up, has been seriously damaged if not entirely killed. An intelligent and large planter, informed us yesterday, that it was so much injured that it would have to be plowed up and planted over. The forward wheat which was in the boot has also suffered greatly—so have the oats. The fruit, from which a few days ago we were anticipating so much, has gone the way of all things mortal, even in its bloom.